

SOUTHERN STANDARD

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UTHERN STANDARD

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Advertisements—First insertion (ten lines or less) for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. The price of insertions must be specified on the face of the paper, or it will be published until charged for as above.
Articles of personal character will be charged the above rates—except in advance when admitted. Circulars or public addresses for the benefit of individuals will be charged as advertisements. Yearly advertisements, a liberal discount will be given. The privilege of yearly advertisers will be limited to one immediate business; advertisements for other embracing other matter, will be charged by the square.
Letters on business connected with the office of post paid to insure attention.

8.—The Adjustment and Specialties of the Submission Press.

There has been manifested through the submission, during press in Mississippi, a determination to sink the people of the State, as to the real issue and to Texas. It is proper for a clear understanding of the question, that the facts be presented. In the greater up for consideration, we shall present the whole question without specialties and argue the ground of right and justice. There is nothing to be feared when the whole facts are presented; to the South lies in presenting to her sons but side of the controversy, and that side defensible when the other is suppressed.

It is proposed to show that Texas was, according to prevailing opinion North and South, and by the re-education of government, the exclusive owner of territory purchased from her by the late act of Congress. When the treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States was ratified, all claims previous to the act of sovereignty of 1836, inured to use and benefit. This is asserted as a fixed fact. Opinion is held by those only who assert Congress as the agent of all the States claimed their interest in that territory. If the of Texas was worthless, then Congress paid an enormous price for yielding up what she had to. If the claim of Texas was good then Congress transcended its constitutional duty in appropriating the federal funds for the purchase of State property. Gen. Foote asserted was not worth two millions of dollars. It is a matter of enquiry to ascertain the right way, and draw the conclusions. The lutions of admission unequivocally recognizes the of Texas to the territory in the latitude of Santa Fe. An extract from the resolutions admitting Texas pending here:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America, in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and right belonging to, the republic of Texas, may be added to a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be decided by the people of said republic, by deputies convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress be subject to the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit: First, said State to be formed subject to the consent of this government of all questions of territory that may arise with other governments, the constitution thereof, with the proper view of its adoption by the people of said republic Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for formal action, on or before the first day of January, thousand eight hundred and forty-six. Secondly, said State, when admitted into the Union, ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports, and harbors, navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, ammunitions, and all other property and means pertaining to public defence, belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public lands, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind, which may belong to said State, and all the vacant and unappropriated lands within its limits; to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas, and the residue of said lands, after discharge of said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said lands and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the U. States. Third, new States convenient size, not exceeding four in number, addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, and be admitted to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, and shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such case, or States shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

In a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate March 1, 1850, on the resolutions of Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, among other things said in allusion to the 23rd resolution admitting Texas into the Union, before said:

"Well, now, what is here pledged, stipulated for, enacted, secured? Why it is that all Texas South of 36 deg. 30 min. which is nearly the whole of it, shall be admitted into the Union as a State—it was a slave State, and therefore it all came in as a slave State—and that new States shall be made out of it; and that such States, being formed out of that portion of Texas which lies south of 36 deg. 30 min. may come in as slave States, to the number of four, in addition to the State then in existence, and admitted under the resolution. Now, sir, I know of no formula, no mode of legislation that can strengthen, that can add a title to it."

And further:

"Now, I know of no way—I candidly know of no way—in which this government, acting in good faith—as I trust it always will—can relieve itself from that commitment, stipulation and pledge, by any honest course of legislation upon it. And therefore I say, so far as Texas is concerned—the whole of Texas south of 36 deg. 30 min.—which I suppose embraces all the slave territory—there is no land, not an acre, the character of which is not established by law, and by law which cannot be repealed without a violation of contract."

He also says:

"That that part of Texas which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. may be formed into free States, is dependent likewise upon the consent of Texas, herself a slave holding State."

Here it will be perceived Mr. Webster recognizes, incidentally, the claim of Texas north and south of 36 deg. 30 min., which embraces the city of Santa Fe, and as elsewhere remarked, by far the larger portion of the territory held to be in dispute.

Again Mr. Webster says:

"But now, sir, what is our condition? Texas is in with all her territories, as a slave State, with solemn pledges that if she is divided into many States, these States may come in as slave States south of 36° 30'. How are we to deal with them? I know of no way of honorable legislation, but when the time comes for enactment, to carry into effect all that we have stipulated."

And lastly, he says:

"When the proper time arrives I may not be here; I may have no vote to give on the occasion; but I wish to be distinctly understood this day, that according to my views of the matter, this government is solemnly pledged by law to create new States out of Texas, with her consent, when her population shall justify such a proceeding, and, so far as those States are formed out of Texas territory lying south of 36° 30', to let them in as slave States. That is the meaning of the resolution which my friends, the northern democracy, have left us here to fulfil, and I for one mean to fulfil it, because I will not violate the faith of the government."

Mr. Webster's opinions are conclusive as to the right of Texas, and were it deemed at all essential, other testimony in abundance could be submitted. As the admissions of Mr. Webster carry the right of Texas up to much the largest fraction of the territory eventually yielded to the United States, we shall leave the question as to the right of Texas, and take up another lying in our way.

The constitution may be violated in spirit and the letter so construed as to cover the violation. It is the continual shifts of politicians and the readiness with which they bring excuses to cover these palpable violations of the spirit and manifest intention of the framers of that instrument that should arouse the people to a sense of danger. This Texas affair is one case in point. The letter of the constitution may not have been violated—yet it is a question worthy of enquiry—but its spirit has. We go upon the assumption that Texas was legitimately right, and that the action of Congress was legitimately wrong. That while Congress possesses the power of appropriating money for all purposes strictly national, it has not the power, except by strained construction, to appropriate the means of the government for the advancement of one section at the expense and ruin of another. If the North thro' an act of Congress seeks to purchase slave territory of a State and devote it to free soil purposes, it may be legitimately assumed that if a case presented itself, it would not hesitate to appropriate the means of the government to the purchase of slaves of an individual or many individuals, and emancipate them. Most men South will deny Congress any such power, yet the legitimacy of the one act is as defensible as the other. Congress purchased of Texas a vast domain—twice as large as the State of Mississippi—with the federal money. Not one foot of it will ever be peopled by slaveholders and their property. Mr. Clay and all his defenders with Gen. Foote and the submission press make no pretensions toward refuting the fact. It is loudly argued that slavery is not inhibited, but the fact that it is, so palpable, that time is wasted in refuting it. Would the North ever have voted one dollar of federal means to purchase the right of Texas if it had not been sure slavery could not go there? It is clear that the North is opposed to the admission of more slave States. Texas by the resolutions of admission is entitled to divide her territory so as to make four new slave States—but according to the argument of the submissionists, the North has deliberately chalked out territory sufficient for two more States, and that these States may come in with slavery incorporated in their organic law. The South is told that Texas can get out of her boundaries the four stipulated States, and beside that, two new States will be carved out of the purchase territory, and that the whole six will come in as slave States. What an acquisition to the South, and how considerate of the interests of slavery the North has been!

As a mere question of right, one involving the legitimate power of Congress, was the purchase of the territory from Texas, under the circumstance and for the objects assigned, an unwarranted assumption of power and an unconstitutional appropriation of the money of the people for objects sectional in their character? It is natural to view the act connected with the circumstances surrounding the perpetrators of it, and it cannot be disconnected from the prevailing sentiment of the majority that controls Congress when canvassed by those whose seek the truth. Viewing the act as every way indefensible, we assert it, in view of the assumption, as destroying the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution. On this ground and by this reasoning we put a case.

Can Congress appropriate the federal money to purchase the slaves in the district of Columbia, supposing the people of the District are willing and a Northern majority being a majority of all the States, favored it? Take another and a case in point. Can Congress appropriate money for the purchase of the slaves in Maryland, provided a majority of the people of the State agree to the sale? It will be remembered that the submissionists have said the people of Mississippi have no right to complain if the people of Texas acquiesce. For the same reason and upon the same ground, the people of Maryland might acquiesce and the people of Mississippi would have no right to complain! Yet the appropriation of federal money has been made in the one case for the advancement of a sectional interest, and why may it not be used to destroy it in another? If one is legitimate, both are. If Congress had the right to appropriate federal money to purchase territory for free-soil purposes, it has the right to purchase the slaves of Maryland, as the right alone depends upon whether the people of Maryland, or the State from which the territory is purchased, acquiesce. The rule of acquiescing is adopted as the standard of construction for Congressional action, and according to that rule, the past action of Congress is to be measured.

It has been asserted that the people of these territories are left free to elect for themselves, when they meet to frame a State constitution, a government recognizing or excluding domestic slavery. This is undeniable as far as the letter of law goes. Who has forgotten the Cass doctrine of 1848, and who has forgotten the action of the Executive department of the government in the spring and summer of 1849, touching the right of the people? A more recent demonstration was made in the Texas territory. The proceedings under the direction of military authority tell the tale, and yet there are those who defend this conduct at the South. The South had better yield the point rather than contest it by national parties and national passions.

Third Annual Report of the Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

In conformity with the instructions of the Stockholders, at the last annual meeting, the Board were after closed the conditional contracts previously made for graduation, masonry, &c., upon that portion of the work between Mobile and Riddle's, thus making 33 miles under contract, and upon which construction was commenced. Since that period the work has been steadily prosecuted, and the graduation is now nearly completed upon this portion of the line.

In accordance with the provisions of the charter, a jury of freeholders was summoned, on 20th March last, who proceeded to condemn, for the use of the Company, suitable lands for the terminal depot, machine and repair shops, &c., &c., at Mobile. The jury returned a verdict, assessing the land damages at the amount, in the aggregate, of \$8,172 50. This verdict accords to the Company, at a nominal price, about forty acres of land, at the northern end of the city, with a commodious water front, and at the south part, large and convenient wharves, to be reached by tracks through Commerce and Water streets, for the accommodation of that portion of the city, making in all, an extent of depot accommodating fully adequate to the wants of the road for many years after its completion. The advantages of this site, and the cheapness of the land, are so obvious, while procurable at a moderate price, may be estimated, when the fact is remembered, that terminal depots are ordinarily among the heaviest items of expenditure, amounting, with some of the Northern Companies, to hundreds of thousands of dollars of their capital.

The act of the Legislature of Alabama, authorizing a special tax of \$300,000 upon real estate in the City of Mobile, for the benefit of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was submitted to the freeholders of the city on the 27th February last, and was carried by a large and unanimous vote. The results of railroad progress here have been the same as elsewhere, and property owners in the city of Mobile already realize, in the improved demand, and enhanced prices of real estate—a return much greater than the whole amount of the tax to which they are subjected. It is proposed to continue this tax, at the next session of the Legislature, to an assessment of two per cent. per annum upon the real estate of the city, to continue for five years, the tax-payers now, to be entitled to stock of the Company for the amount of his assessments. The proposition has been submitted to a number of property holders, and is received with general approbation; and there can be hardly a doubt, that it will obtain the sanction of all persons interested in the growth and prosperity of Mobile. Should the change be authorized, as the Board hope and believe it will be, it will secure the means necessary to complete the road to Kennerly County line, and enable the Directors to place the entire work under contract to that point, from whence Mississippi stands ready to take it forward, and construct it through her borders. The experience of other cities will justify the opinion, that the enhanced value of real estate in Mobile, consequent upon the progress of the railroad, will far more than keep pace with the expenditures of her citizens for this object.

Deeming it a matter of the highest importance to secure a donation of public lands from Congress, the Board authorized the Chief Engineer to proceed to Washington, in March last, to present to the Secretary of the Interior, a memorial, and to urge the aid of Congress, in that object. His mission was successful, and, through the earnest and untiring efforts of the Representative from the Mobile District, and other friends, both in and out of Congress, a bill finally passed the House of Representatives, and became a law, September 20th, 1850. This bill, which was introduced by Mr. Adams, of Alabama, to aid in the construction of a Railroad from Chicago to Mobile. By the provisions of the act, the alternate sections, for six miles in width, on each side of the road, are donated for this purpose; and in case a deficiency should exist, by reason of previous sales, the requisite amount is to be made up by selections of alternate sections within fifteen miles. The proportion of lands accruing to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, under this grant, will not be far from one million of acres, which, at the minimum price at which the lands are sold, would amount to two and a half million dollars. But the construction of a railway through these lands will increase their value materially beyond this point; and, if judiciously disposed of, after the road shall be completed, they will probably be sufficient to pay the cost of the entire line, and furnish it with ample equipment for a large through business. By order of the President of the United States, sales have been suspended at the various land offices in Alabama and Mississippi for six months, to enable the Company to make the necessary selections of lands, and to have the lands organized, and are now in the field, revising the lines through the State of Mississippi, and preparing the requisite land maps. Mr. J. D. Baldwin, Esq., has been appointed by the Governor of Alabama, to make the selections to the State, and will proceed to carry out the objects of his commission without delay. For a long distance in Mississippi, between the Buckatuna and Itawamba counties, two routes are presented, both favorable for construction, and competing in so many points, that it will require the exercise of the most carefully than can be done within the next six months allowed by the Governor for the final location, before deciding between them. The Board have, therefore, petitioned the President to extend the time, and suspend sales for four months longer, by which the two competing lines can be fully examined, and their respective merits compared, the location made, and the selection of public lands completed.

The Legislature of Mississippi, with a view to facilitate the construction of the road in that State, passed an act, at their last regular session, authorizing the Boards of Police, in the several counties, to subscribe for the construction of the road, not exceeding \$100,000 to each, to the stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, provided the same be approved by a vote of the people. The county of Neshoba was the first to act under this law, and the subscription of her Police Board (\$100,000) has been sustained by an overwhelming majority of the voters of that county. It will have the question presented for their action at an early day, and letters received from the most respectable and influential quarters, express full confidence that when the opportunity shall be given, these counties will follow the example of Neshoba, and vote liberal subscriptions to the stock of the company.

A contract was entered into by the Company, with Messrs. Bailey, Brothers & Co., iron manufacturers, Wales, through their agents in New York, on 29th October last, for the manufacture and delivery on shipboard of 3,500 tons of rails, of six T pattern, to weigh 65 pounds per linear yard, and to be of the best quality. This contract was made at a very favorable time, when prices were at the lowest point, and at average rate of freight, will be delivered at the Company's wharf in Mobile, at the low cost of \$38 per ton of 2,240 pounds. The rails are expected, and the remainder will be shipped in quantities of 1,000 tons per month, until the contract is completed.

The Receipts of the Company, as per Treasurer's Report, up to 3rd instant, have been as follows:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Total to date of last Report, | \$63,828 86 |
| From interest on stock, \$75,000 per cent. | 14,483 15 |
| " City Tax, | 1,483 15 |
| " Engineer Dep't, sale horses &c. 1,321 50 | |
| " Stations, interest received, &c. | 305 00 |
| | \$88,999 65 |
| | \$152,738 51 |

The Expenditures for the same period have been:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Total to date of last Report, | \$61,422 01 |
| For Construction, | \$71,527 12 |
| " Engineering Dep't—Const'n, | 5,077 93 |
| " Engineering Dep't—Survey, | 3,396 53 |
| " Expenses of the year, | 4,157 76 |
| " Misc. and Ohio Company, | 204 00 |
| " Interest account, | 232 16 |
| " Donated Land, | 1,735 00 |
| | \$68,229 49 |
| | \$147,651 50 |
| Balance on hand, | 5,087 01 |
| | \$152,738 51 |

Since the last annual meeting, the Directors have made no effort to procure new subscriptions, but have confined their exertions mainly to the completion of the first 33 miles of the road, and putting it in opera-

tion. The organization of the Company, up to this time, has been a preliminary one—so to be changed when it should become expedient to commence operations in the remaining States through which the road will pass. Its affairs have been chiefly in the hands of an Executive Committee of Directors, who, with the President, have devoted as much time to its interests as could be diverted from its daily pursuits. The Board have thus been enabled to progress with the work in the most economical manner, and as vigorously as the means furnished by the Stockholders would permit. Although this progress has not been, thus far, equal to the desires of the Board, yet, considering the great magnitude of the enterprise—the distance to be accomplished—and, above all, the absence of practical illustration at home of the wonderful effect produced by railways upon the population and property of countries traversed by them; it is not surprising that public confidence has been slow in its manifestations. The prospects of the work are now such, as to demand for the future the most active and efficient working organization. The large donations of public lands, granted at the last session of Congress, places the final completion of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad beyond the reach of casualty, and only remains to be completed, by infusing into the future prosecution of the work, the highest degree of energy and vigor. The time has arrived, when the whole strength of the people along the line, in the different States, should be brought out, and subscriptions secured for the rounded, the entire length of the road. This done, the Board have assurances from sources worthy of perfect reliance, that no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining iron and equipments to place the road in full and active operation, upon the credit of the Company, and the security of the State of Spain, resort to the consolation of philosophy, and "since nothing can be done, making the best of it." I beseech their legislatures not to threaten any more what they will do, in case others do this or do that, thus indicating precisely how far they may go with impunity. This is not policy, especially in those who are acting on the defensive, and is only inviting aggression to a certain extent. It has been tried already, and been all but fatal. Nothing is now wanting to complete the degradation of the South but to offer up those who have defended its rights, on the altar of submission.

There was once a little boy—so the story goes—who, whenever he got a kick from any of his school fellows, turned round and doubled his fist, and threatened terribly, if they dared to do that again. The coming rage for the kick was the only way he knew of to get a kick at a time, by which magnanimous "moderation and forbearance" they alluded his vengeance. But in process of time he got so many kicks, that a certain part, when honor is supposed to be seated, was entirely kicked away, and as there was now nothing left to kick, his schoolmates took to jailing his nose. This, too, disappeared at last, and there is no knowing where the joke would have ended—had not the little boy left school.

There is a moral to this story as well as to Aesop's Fables.

A NORTHERN MAN AND A FRIEND TO THE UNION.

From the Southern Argus.

Public Meeting in Chickasaw.

Pursuant to previous notice, the State Rights Association of this county, met at Houston on the 18th inst., to adopt a more thorough system of organization. The Hon. James F. Walker was elected to preside over the deliberations of the meeting, and W. K. Harrison appointed Secretary.

J. M. Thompson in a few pertinent and well-timed remarks, explained the object of the meeting. After which J. A. Orr, being loudly called for, addressed the meeting with much ability and in his usual forcible manner.

On motion of J. M. Thompson, the following Constitution was unanimously adopted by the Association, for its government:

Constitution of the Southern Rights Association of the County of Chickasaw.

The object of this Association is the protection of Southern rights.

Every citizen of the county who believes that serious aggressions have been committed by the Federal Government and by the Northern States, may become a member, by signing his name to these articles.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee of five members, all of whom shall, after the first election, be chosen by a plurality of votes of the members present, on the first Monday in January, annually, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and shall perform the duties incident to their respective stations, and such other duties as they may be charged with by the resolutions of the Association.

The minutes and papers of the Association shall be carefully kept and filed by the Secretaries.

The funds of the Association, raised by voluntary contribution, shall be kept and accounted for by the Treasurer, and disbursed under the authority of the Executive Committee.

The Corresponding Secretary shall forward to the Central Association at Jackson, a list of the officers, and the names of all the members, with their respective post-offices, and monthly report new admissions and resignations.

The Association will hold regular meetings on the first Monday in each month, at which each member can will be appointed by the presiding officer to deliver an address.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association, Col. C. Orr, President; Dr. Jas. Baskin and T. C. Greenwood, Esq., Vice Presidents, T. N. Martin, Secretary; W. K. Harrison, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. J. P. Montgomery, Treasurer, J. F. Walker, J. M. Thompson, J. A. Orr, T. M. Blackwell, and Q. C. Grasty, Executive Committee.

W. K. Harrison, offered the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Mississippi at its late called session passed an act on the 30th November 1850, to provide for the assembling of a Convention of the people of the State, by delegates to be elected on the first Monday and day following in the month of September 1851, to take into consideration the existing relations between the Government of the United States and the Governor and people of the State of Mississippi, to carry into effect the best means of redress for the past, and obtain certain security for the future, and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State, and the protection of the State, and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded. Therefore,

Resolved 1st, That we cordially approve of said act of the Legislature calling said Convention for the purpose therein specified.

Resolved 2nd, That we believe that the rights of the Southern States to this confederacy have been sacrificed by the Legislation of the last session of Congress on the question of domestic slavery. "By the admission of California as a State" under the peculiar circumstances of its application, thereby sanctioning a law excluding the slave property of the people of the Southern States from said territory. "By the organization of territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, without giving adequate protection to the property of the South." "By the dismemberment of Texas. By the abolition of slave trade and the emancipation of the slaves carried into the District of Columbia for sale." We therefore reded ourselves to use our best exertions to secure the election of delegates, to said Convention, who will support such measures as shall effectually vindicate the honor and sovereignty of the people.

But how is this to be brought about? I answer by the South, and not the North. The most dangerous enemies of the South are fostered in her own bosom. They are the men who, after betraying her in the conduct of the nation, went home and used all their influence to make the people led to themselves. They are the men who first led the States they represented into a position from which they could not retreat with honor, and then led them out of it with disgrace and ridicule. In these are any disunionists or traitors in the South, these are they; for it is as clear as the light of the sun, that if they had not basely deserted the cause of the South, that compromise, which will yet prove the death-knell of the Union, or the ruin of one half of it, could never have been perpetrated. I do not wish wantonly to assail any man's motives; but when I see him surrendering reasons for his conduct like those paraded in the manifesto of the Georgia Convention, so utterly insufficient to sustain the conclusions drawn from them, I have a right to suspect he is induced by other motives, which he does not choose to reveal. It needs no extraordinary sagacity or experience to predict, that so long as these men continue in a position to bind the people, by throwing dust in their eyes, the South will be paralyzed, stultified, betrayed, and sold in her sleep.

Which were read, and on motion of J. M. Thompson were unanimously adopted. The Association then adjourned to meet on the first Monday in February next.

J. F. WALKER, Pres't.
W. K. HARRISON, Sec'y.

General Quitman.

On Tuesday last, General Quitman left this city, with his family. The latter will return to their home near Natchez, and he proceeds to New Orleans in custody of the United States officer, to answer the charges that have been brought against him. A number of friends manifested their high regard for him by accompanying him to his place of trial; and we venture to say, that the warm feeling of disinterested kindness which prompted those citizens, is shared to a great extent, by the people of Mississippi generally.

While Chief Magistrate of the State, General Quitman devoted his whole time and talents to the discharge of the duties that devolved upon him. He informs the people in his address, that in "all things (he) has striven to be faithful and true to the rights, the interest and the honor of the State;" and his public acts bear out in the declaration that he did not strive in vain. They are marked by the statesmanship, the wisdom and loftiness of purpose which have always signified his conduct. He ceases his connection with the people as Governor of the State, with the proud reflection, that he has been true to the trust confided to him. His escheator is bright as polished steel; and even his bitterest political opponents can charge him with no higher crime than that they consider toward a devotion to the South.

To the last, he protected the honor which was sought to be violated, of the State. He sacrificed his place to the principles he held high above the tracings of office, and he appears before the Federal tribunals in another State, a private citizen—not Governor of Mississippi. Having faithfully performed his obligations to the people, conscious that he is guiltless of the petty offence with which he is charged—he can look with composure upon the assaults of his adversaries and defy their malice. The Free Soil Administration need not fear the degradation of Mississippi, and rejoice in the belief that they have killed off a public man who was an obstacle to their enormities—by.

More true joy Marcellus filled feels,
Than Caesar with a Senate at his heels."
[Mississippian.]

From the Southern Argus.

Railroad Meeting.

Mr. Editor: A number of the citizens of Chickasaw county, met at Buena Vista, on 29th January. Dr. Gillespie was called to the chair, and R. C. Bowen appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by Rev. James Davis. The following proceedings were entered into.

Resolved, That with a view to promote this grand scheme, we recommend the citizens of our county to give authority to the Police court, to subscribe \$100,000, or more, if necessary, for the construction of the Road, to be paid by county taxes, as provided by an act of our Legislature. And that the dividends of such stock after the road is built, be paid into the County Treasury. We also recommend an election for the purpose of settling the question.

Resolved, That in addition to the public stock, we recommend our citizens to initiate the noble examples of those counties which have led the way in liberal individual subscription.

Resolved, That in order to excite general action in this great and glorious work, Committees be appointed to use their influence in different parts of the county.

The following gentlemen received the appointment:

For Pontotoc Ridge.—Messrs. John McIntosh, Sterling Ivy and L. Moore.

For Prairie Mount.—Rev. Mr. Murry, Major Gilliam and Isaac Mullens.

For Palo Alto.—Messrs. Brisko Bennett, H. Ivy and Jas. Calvert.

For Houston.—Messrs. C. B. Balwin, Thos. C. Greenwood, Capt. Steele.

Col. Orr, Col. Brazier and Judge Gaston for their neighborhood.

James F. Walker, Wiley Woodward and Esq. Jennings, for their neighborhood.

It shall be the duty of the first named gentleman on each committee, to act as chairman, and to call a meeting of the different committees, for the purpose of entering into proceedings referring to a general meeting, to be held on the 1st Monday of March at Houston.

On motion, by Rev. Mr. Mallet, and William Gillespie.

Resolved, That the feelings of this meeting are in favor of the road running up Chickasawchie creek.

On motion, Dr. Gillespie, R. C. Bowen, and J. N. Gates, were appointed corresponding committee. Several thousand dollars were subscribed for the building of the road.

DR. GILLESPIE, Chairman.
R. C. BOWEN, Secretary.

MANUFACTURES AT THE SOUTH.—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, remarking on the capacity of the Southern States for manufacturing cotton goods, says:

"Labor can be had cheaper there, water power is plentiful, and the labor grows at the door; there is reason, therefore, why the South should not rival and outstrip New England in manufacturing. More than one shrewd Northern capitalist has begun to invest largely at the South. In twenty years, when practice shall place the two sections on a fair footing as to skill, the South will be able to under-sell the North in all cotton fabrics. We are Northern, born and bred. But as we venerate truth, we have written thus."

The following amendment has been offered to a series of Resolutions which were being discussed in the Ohio Legislature, at our last accounts:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, said law (the Fugitive Slave law) is further objectionable, because of its inhumanity, its disregard of the natural and inalienable rights of man, and its hostility to the spirit of the age of progress in which we live. Therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best endeavors to have said law immediately repealed.

A correspondent of the Vicksburg Whig says that President-making is all the go at Washington. The whigs are almost unanimous (he says) in favor of bringing Gen. Scott and John Bell, of Tenn. into the field as their favorites. Of the democratic candidates, Gen. Cass stands at the head of the list for President, and Howell Cobb, of Georgia, for Vice President. The Union and Free Soil parties have not yet shown their hands, though it is conceded that Gen. Foote occupies the most prominent position in the ranks of the former.

Zeno Seudder, whom the Washington Republic denounced as a "higher-law" Abolitionist, has been elected to Congress as a Whig, from the 10th Congressional District of Massachusetts.